東北戰局
共匪發動第七次攻勢
CHINESE CIVIL WAR NEWS

Shanghai, Dec. 17. (Reuter)—Fighting in Manchuria became more general to-day as the Communists launched vigorous attacks on key Nationalist positions along all railways leading to Mukden, site of the Nationalist Commander-in-Chief's headquarters. The widely read local pro-Kuomintang newspaper 'Shun Pao' described these operations as the beginning of a Communist "7th offensive in Manchuria", which had been generally expected only after the spring thaw. All field commanders in Manchuria hurried back to their posts last night after attending an emergency conference in Mukden called by General Lo Cho-ying, Deputy Commander-in-Chief and veteran of the Burma campaign.

路透社上海十二月十七日電：東北之戰爭，今日已更趨於普遍，因共匪沿通瀋陽之各鐵路線，猛攻各國軍主要據點，扼瀋陽爲國軍總指揮部所在地，銷路頗廣接近國民黨之商報稱述此等之行動爲東北共匪第七次勢攻之發端，可能於來春實現，東北所有之軍事將領，在瀋陽參加剿總司令羅卓英將軍（羅將軍前爲緬甸遠征軍司令官）所召集之緊急會議後，昨晚皆已馳返防地。

Here are the latest developments in Manchuria as reported in semi-official and independent Chinese dispatches:

以下爲半官方及我國中立方面，關於東北最近戰局發展之報道：

North of Mukden—the Communists have captured Changtu, an important rail centre 60 miles north of Mukden, and are pushing towards the city of Kaiyuan, ten miles to the south. Both Changtu and Kaiyuan were scenes of bitter fighting in the last Communist offensive, during which they changed hands several times.

瀋陽北部：共匪已佔領瀋陽北部六十公里鐵路重要中心地之昌圖，現正向開原（昌圖以南十公里）推進中，昌圖及開原兩地，在上次共匪攻勢中，即曾苦戰之所在地得而復失者，曾達數次之多。

West of Mukden—the Communist forces, after capturing Peicheng, 70 miles west of Mukden, have driven to the outer suburbs of the strategic rail junction of Koupangtze, where they are encountering "violent resistance" from the Nationalists. The loss of Peicheng, which is 40 miles northeast of Chinchow, is said to have jeopardized the entire Nationalist position at the latter city. Koupangtze is the point on the Peiping-Mukden Railway, whence a branch line runs south-east to link up with the Mukden-Dairen Railway.

瀋陽西部：共匪在佔領瀋陽以西七十公里之北鎮後（譯晉），已迫進至鐵路要點溝帮子之外郊，但遭遇國軍之激烈抵抗。北鎮之失陷，使錦州之國軍處於危險地位，因北鎮距錦州東北部僅四十公里，溝帮子，位於平瀋線上，在該處有支線伸向東南部，連接瀋陽通大連之鐵路線。

South of Mukden—the Communists captured the rail junction of Tashihchiao last night after bitter fighting.

瀋陽南部，共匪經過苦戰後，昨晚佔領鐵路交點之大石橋。

East of Mukden—fighting is raging north-east of Pengchi, a coal mining centre situated on the Mukden-Antung Railway and only about 30 miles south-east of Mukden.

瀋陽東部：本溪東北部正在激戰中，該本溪爲一煤礦中心地，位於瀋陽通安東之鐵路線上，在瀋陽東南部僅約三十公里。

深懼共黨滲入中東
阿拉伯聯盟商討對策
Fear Of Communist Infiltration Into Middle East

Cairo, Dec. 18. (Reuter)—Fears of Communist infiltration into the Middle East formed the background to tenday talks here of the Arab League Political Council on Palestine and the Council took important decisions which "may spring surprises," a source in close touch with the discussions said. The delegates will leave for their capitals to-day.

路透社開羅十二月十八日電：此間阿拉伯聯盟政治委員會關於巴力斯坦問題舉行之十日長期會談，其背景乃出於恐懼共黨滲入中東，該委員會已作出重要決議，此項決議「可能引起震驚」，以上消息爲洞接近會談人士所談，會議各代表將於今日起程赴其本國首都。

Though the Arab League has decided not to submit the Palestine case to the Security Council, it was believed here that a non-Arab nation on the Security Council might bring the matter and that the case might go to the Hague International Court, which might find legal grounds for invalidating the partition decision.

此間僉信，阿拉伯聯盟雖決定不將巴力斯坦問題，提出安理會，但安理會之非阿拉伯人國家代表，可能將此一問題向安理會提出，該案或將提請海牙國際法庭，於法庭中，關案或可能覓得法律根據，取消巴力斯坦分治決議。

Arab leaders here are understood to have received reports telling them of marked changes in public opinion in the United States in favour of Arabs and a corresponding change in the State Department's attitude was forecast.

據悉，此間阿拉伯領袖曾接獲報告稱美國人民對於巴力斯坦問題，已有打破紀錄之改變，在極改變對阿拉伯人有利，因而有人預測，美國務院對巴力斯坦問題之態度亦將發生符合於此之轉變。

我準備派憲兵赴日
數額四百餘名
Chinese Gendarmes Preparing To Go To Japan

Shanghai, Dec. 17. (Reuter)—More than 400 selected gendarmes are undergoing intensive training in military courses as well as in England and Japanese languages preparatory to being sent for duty in Japan, it was learned from military sources here. The contingent is expected to leave here early in January.

路透社上海十二月十七日電據此間由軍事方面所得之消息稱，我國已選拔出四百餘名之憲兵，現正予以嚴格之軍事課程及英，日語言之訓練，以準備派往日本執行職務，此批憲兵可能於一月初由此間出發。

A request for the dispatch of such force is said to have been made by General Shang Chen, Chief of the Chinese military delegation in Tokyo.

據云，此等軍力之派遣，係我國駐東京軍事代表團團長商震將軍所請求者。

國際人權法案
International Bill of Human Rights

在日內瓦由聯合國十八國委會通過

Geneva, Dec. 17. (Reuter)—An International Bill of Human Rights, incorporating a declaration intended to be proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly, and a world convention to be binding on all accepting States, was adopted by an 18 nation Commission of the United Nations here at midnight.

路透社日內瓦十二月十七日電：聯合國十八國委會昨日午夜於此間通過國際人權法案，該法案係合併將由聯合國大會所發表之宣言，及世界大會之人權宣言而成。

The Commission approved the declaration by 13 votes to none, after Russia had said it did not go far enough and reserved the right to submit a Soviet Bill of Human Rights next year. Russia, the Ukraine, Byelo-Russia and Yugoslavia abstained.

該委會以十三票對零票通過該項法案，蘇聯事先曾謂該宣言內容，未臻完備，並聲明保留於下年內提出蘇聯人權法案之權。蘇聯，烏克蘭，白俄羅斯及南斯拉夫均棄權。

There four countries opposed the convention, which was adopted by ten votes to four.

上述四國反對開入權大會，該會係經十票對四票通過者。

魏德邁贊助援華
Wedemeyer Favours Aid for China

Washington, Dec, 18. (Reuter)—Lieutenant-General Albert C. Wedemeyer, who went to China last summer on a fact-finding tour for President Truman, told the United States Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday that he believed it was urgent that military assistance "be extended to China at this time."

路透社華盛頓十二月十八日電：本年夏季代表杜魯門總統來華作實際考查之魏德邁中將，昨日對美上院撥款委員會稱，渠相信現時對華軍事援助，爲迫切之需要。

"No programme for Europe should be examined without the inclusion of China," he said:

魏氏云：「援歐方案之檢討，必須包括中國。」

英國將印行大戰時
遠東作戰之公報
War Dispatches To Be Published

London, Dec. 17. (Reuter)—The War Secretary, Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell, expects that British official war dispatches relating to operations in the Far East during the earlier part of the war would start being published about the middle of January. Those relating to the loss of Singapore and the Malay Peninsula should reach their turns for publication within the following four or five weeks, he added.

路透社倫敦十二月十七日電：英陸軍部大臣辛威爾，預料英國關於遠東作戰初期之官方公報，將於明年一月中旬，開始印行，又云，關於在新加坡及馬來半島之損失，須持四五星期後，始能印行。

Mr. Shinwell gave these facts in reply to a question in the House of Commons yesterday.

辛威爾係於昨日在下院答覆質問時，而發表此等事實者。

美國會使團來華
考察工業經濟
China to Welcome U. S. Congressional Party

Shanghai, Dec. 18. (Reuter)—The Chinese authorities here have completed arrangements to welcome a United States congressional party headed by Democratic Representative J. S. Smith of Iowa, which is scheduled to arrive here this morning for a general economic and industrial survey tour of China. Composed merely of American industrialists and businessmen, the group will study ways and means of further developing Sino-American trade. Their visit is unofficial.

路透社上海十二月十八日電：此間中國當局已完成美歐洲國會訪華使團之佈置，該團以伊奧瓦州民主黨衆議院議員斯密士爲首，計劃於今晨到達上海，在中國作經濟與工業之一般視察，該團由美國工業家與商人組成，並將研究進一步發展中美貿易之方法與道路，渠等此次訪華，純爲私人團體之訪問，非出於官方派遣。

來滬一美商輪船受阻
地點在冲繩島北部礁小島
American Ship Runs Aground

Shanghai, Dec. 17. (Reuter)—The American-owned 4,000-ton ship 'Kun Chily' reported to-day that it had run aground on a small island north of Okinawa while bound for Shanghai from Okinawa with cargo of scrap iron.

路透社上海十二月十七日電：美國一四千噸重之輪船「昆直利」號，據開今日在駛全冲繩島北部一小島時，已告擱淺，該輪係由冲繩島裝載廢鐵駛往上海者。

英廉價收音機
將大量產生推銷遠東
Low Price Radio For The Far-East

London, Dec.—A new radio receiver specially designed for markets such as the Far East where there is a demand for a set capable of good quality reception of local or national stations at a low cost and independent of electric power will go into quantity production in Britain early next years.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）英國擬於明年初期將大量產生東歐所設計於遠東市場之新收音機，其設計特點係價值低廉，不需電力供給即能收聽當地與國際電台之廣播。

The receiver known by the trade name of "skyvoice" has been approved by the Far Eastern agents of the manufactureres and orders are pending from several countries.

該機商業名稱呼爲「天聲」，已爲製造商之遠東方面經理人所採納，且有數國準備定購此貨。

The outstanding characteristics of the "skyvoice" are its simplicity in design and operation, low initial cost and upkeep, smart appearance and robust construction. It will receive medium wave stations only but will provide good quality and volume.

「天聲」收音機之特殊優點爲設計簡短，運用方便，價格低，式樣美，製造堅固，祇能收聽中波但清晰響亮。

Wartime advances in radio technique and methods of production have been embodied in the receiver and the cabinet is made of aluminium enamelled in a variety of colours. The result is a compact set of pleasing appearance which is proof against breakage, rust, warp or rot in normal use. The exact retail price in various countries will vary according to freight customs and distribution charges but it will sell to foreign buyers at seventyfive shillings sterling plus freight charges.

新收音機之本身包含技術與生產方法上在戰期內之進展諸點，裝匣爲銘質製成，塗以各色之珐瑯質，堅固美觀足免應用時之破損生銹扭曲腐蝕情事，在各國之正確零售價格將視運費，關稅及輸送費之多寡而定，但售與外人之價格爲七十五先令運費在外。

我國準備實行憲政
全國將一致舉行慶祝
Celebration of Constitutional Rule in China

Nanking, Dec. 17. (Reuter)—Mass rallies and parades will be held in the country on New Year's Day in celebration of the inauguration of constitutional rule in China, according to a tentative programme drawn up by the Government. On this occasion, newspapers, magazines and radios will be used for the propagation of Government policies regarding the suppression of the Communist rebellion and national reconstruction.

路透社南京十二月十七日電：據我政府計劃之實驗方案，明年元旦日全國將實行憲治，爲慶祝起見，全國將舉行民衆集會與遊行，爲此，所有之報紙，雜誌及無線電，皆將用於宣傳政府關於勦平共匪救亂及國家再建設之政策。

中國學生又一批抵英
More Chinese Students Reach Britain

London, (LF)—A group of 25 Chinese students, coming to Europe to complete university courses under Chinese Ministry of Education scholarships, is to arrive in Britain by the P. & O. steamer Canton on Monday, December 22. The party is to stay in this country for a few days after which it will split up with students proceeding to France, Switzerland and Italy

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）獲有中國教育部獎學生資遣來歐完成大學課程之中國學生一行二十五名，將於二十二日（星期日）搭大英輪船公司之廣東輪抵英，渠等將在英滯留數日歸後即各自分赴法國，瑞士，意大利等國就學。

The first night these visitors are in Britain should be memorable for it will be spent in the company of some 500 other students from 53 nations. The occasion is the annual Christmas party given by the International Language club. Here newcomers will meet many of their compatriots for the club is popular with Chinese students. The guest of honour at the party will be Mr Arthur Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies and a number of other distinguished guests are expected.

此批學生在英度過第一夜頗堪紀念，蓋渠等將與五十三國學生五百餘人共度此夜，此夜係國際語言俱樂部舉辦之常年聖誕慶祝會，新來學生可在該地得與甚多本國人士把晤，該俱樂部深受中國學生歡迎，是夜有貴賓被邀參加者有殖民部大臣古雷斯·原士，並有若干勛爵可望出席該會。

公共演說家牛津大學屈林尼顯學院海亭氏爲會衆介紹賴都業脫，謂賴氏爲中國歷史名家及在中國佈道之事跡，頗揚賴氏不但爲碩學之士且爲獻身於國際諒解之服務人。

牛津大學贈與
東方名學者學位
Oxford Honours Famous Orientalist

London, Oxford University last Saturday conferred the honorary degree of DD on the world famous orientalist Kenneth Scott Latourette, Professor of Missions and Oriental History at Yale University.

（天津英國新聞處倫敦電）牛津大學昨晚頒贈名譽神學博士學位與世界著名之研究東方學者賴都業脫氏，賴氏耶魯大學之神學教東方歷史教授。

Professor Latourette was introduced to the convocation by the public orator (Mr. T. F. Higham of Trinity College) as a distinguished historian of China and Christian missions there. He extolled not only the professors comprehensive learning but also his services to understanding between nations.

The Chinese-English Intelligence

發行人宗基友 社址：天津第一區陝西路八十三號 營業部電話：二〇〇四五號 中華郵政登記認爲第一新聞紙類

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傅總司令已完成華北
全盤軍事計劃
將對匪發動總攻，定期肅清
FU TSO-YI COMPLETES PLANS FOR OFFENSIVE

Shanghai, Dec. 17. (Reuter)—Only installed as new Commander-in-Chief for all North China, General Fu Tso-yi, veteran commander and a national hero in the eight-year war against Japan, is reported to have completed his plans for a major offensive against the Communists.

路透社上海十二月十七日電：據消息稱，新近就任華北剿匪總司令及八年抗日戰爭中中國之宿將與民族英雄傅作義將軍，已完成渠向共匪發動總攻之計劃。

These plans are a "top secret", but they are rumoured to be thorough and comprehensive and are designed to end fighting for all time in North China.

此等計劃，乃「絕頂秘密」之計劃，外人不易知悉，但謠傳該計劃不但澈底而且包羅萬象，準備永遠終止華北戰事。

If he achieves 100 percent success, General Fu, who is rapidly becoming known as the Nationalist Army's "ever victorious general" because of his recent unbroken series of successes, will have gone a long way towards stabilizing the Nationalist rear for the expected final, allout showdown in Manchuria in the spring.

如此一計劃獲得百分之百的成功，則此迅速以統軍中「常勝將軍」著名之傅將軍，由於渠不久前連續不斷獲得勝利之故，渠將大大爲預期中之明春國軍對東北共匪最終與全盤決戰，鞏固其後方。

While keeping all details secret, General Fu has revealed this much of his plans—they are flexible and make allowance for great mobility. He intends to be in the thick of every fight, and to keep up a relentless pursuit of routed Communist forces.

此一計劃之詳細內容雖仍保持秘密但傅將已透露若干有關於渠計劃之點，顯明計劃極具彈性，與機化性，傅將軍本人則準備於每一次作戰激烈之時，親身參加，且準備對匪軍予以無情與不稍放鬆之追擊。

Since assuming office about three weeks ago, the 62-year-old commander has more than once expressed confidence of the outcome of his offensive, but at the same time has asked the long-suffering millions of North China, who now look upon him as their "hope" for early peace, to be a little patient.

自於三星期前就職以來，此六十二歲之剿匪司令，對渠攻勢之將來結果，曾表示較已往更大之信心，但渠於同時，則要求華北遭受長期痛苦並視渠爲早日獲致和平之「唯一希望」之百萬人民，稍事忍耐。

In one of his latest statements, General Fu stressed the importance of coordinating military and political operations. He said he would welcome Communist attacks on large cities—such as their assaults recently on the Hopei provincial capital of Poating—because then he would have a chance to crush them in open battle.

傅將軍於渠最近一次發表之談話中強調軍事與政治配合之重要性，渠稱渠極歡迎共匪進犯大城市，例如彼等於最近進犯保定，因渠如此，渠即可獲得於戰場中粉碎彼等之機會。

General Fu Tso-yi became a national hero overnight during the Sino-Japanese war when, in command of western Suiyuan, he checked a Japanese invasion of the province and then, throughout the eight long years of hostilities, successfully maintained his area intact despite repeated Japanese attempts to overrun it.

傅將軍於中日戰爭期間，迅速成爲中國之民族英雄，渠當時指揮綏西國軍，阻止日軍向該省之進犯，其後八年間日軍雖不斷企圖侵佔該處，但渠始終保持渠所防守之地區，使其完整無缺。

The general opinion of observers is that if General Fu cannot clean up North China, then no other commander in the Nationalist Army can.

觀察家一致認爲如傅將軍不能肅清華北時，則國軍司令中，更無他人可以勝此者。

Meanwhile, the vital Manchurian command is likely to undergo a major change shortly owing to the ill-health of General Chen Cheng, Chief of the Nationalist Army Staff and Commander-in-Chief for the Northeast.

同時東北重要指揮官，由於陳誠將軍（國防部參謀總長及東北剿匪總司令）健康不佳，極可能於短期內發生改更動。

According to current reports, General Chen, who weathered the recent Communist autumn offensive better than generally expected—although he is reported to have lost 60,000 men in doing so—is suffering from stomach ulcers and has been ordered by his doctors to take a long rest.

據目前消息，陳誠將軍，雖曾於前次共匪秋季攻勢中損失六萬人，但渠對共匪攻勢之預料，較一般預料者尤爲中肯，渠目前正患胃潰瘍症，醫生且曾囑渠休息。

Nanking is said to be relying on the success of the United States Army training programme in Formosa for the necessary forces to retrieve the situation in Manchuria. If everything goes according to Chinese reports, some 20 Chinese infantry divisions should be ready to take the field with Knowledge of modern war methods, some time in the spring.

據稱南京方面正期望美國在台灣訓練中國軍隊計劃之勝利完成，以便有足供需用之軍隊，挽救東北局勢，如一切如中國報紙之報導，則可有二十師步兵於明年春間開赴前線，彼等皆具有使用現代戰爭武器與戰爭方法之知識。

The present Nationalist military policy towards the Communists is summarized by a Chinese observer in the Chinese Weekly review here as:

目前國軍對共匪所採戰略，當局氏評論報曾敏納爲以下幾點：

1. To unit and strengthen the military commands in Manchuria, North China, Northwest China and Central China.

（一）統一並加強東北，華北，西北及華中之軍事指揮。

奧斯汀論美對蘇政策
謂美採取「兩鉗和平運動」
"Pincer Movement For Peace"

Chicago, Dec. 18. (Reuter)—Senator Warren Austin, chief United States delegate to the United Nations, declared here yesterday that the American answer to the Soviet policy was a "pincer movement for peace".

路透社芝加哥十二月十八日電：美國出席聯合國大會首席代表參院議員瓦後奧斯汀昨於此間宣稱，美國對蘇聯政策之回答爲一「兩鉗形之和平運動」。

"On one side we owe our economic strength to help free nations to remain free and secure, self-reliant and strong", he said.

渠稱：「一方面，吾人須依賴吾人之經濟力量以帮助自由國家，使其得保持自由，安全自信與強盛」

"On the other side we maintain a strong defence of our own capability of discouraging threats to peace anywhere".

另一方面，吾人對吾人之打擊任何地方威脅和平能力，保持有力防衛。」

Senator Austin, addressing the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, blamed the current world tension primarily on what he called Russia's unwillingness "to take any of the means involved in the establishment of collective security".

奧氏於芝加哥市議會上致詞，談及國際關係時，指摘目前國際之緊張局面，第一即由於渠所稱之蘇聯不欲採取任何可以建立國際集體安全步驟一事。」

If the programme be called a "pincer movement for peace" worked, he said that the Communist Parties outside the Soviet Union will "disintegrate and economic isolationism will become highly unattractive to Eastern Europe".

渠稱，如此一爲渠稱之爲「兩鉗和平運動」之計劃生效，則蘇聯以外之共產黨，即將「宣告瓦解而經濟孤立主義者對東歐各國人民，亦將成爲毫不足以動人聽聞之物。」

2. To organize local militia throughout the country to help in defensive operations.

（二）組織全國民兵，協助正規軍，防守陣地。

3. To hold Manchuria and North China (including Shensi province), clear up the Communists south of the Yellow River (which runs along the Shensi-Shansi border, through northern Honan and across northwest Shantung), and build up South China (including Formosa) for the support of a protracted civil war. In other words, the Nationalists will adopt defensive measures north of the Yellow River, stage active drives in the area between this waterway and the Yangtse, and build up strong war bases south of the Yangtse.

（三）保持東北華北（包括陝西在內），肅清黃河以南共匪，（共匪正沿晉陝邊境，豫北魯西北等地流竄），建立華南（包括台灣在內）根據地，以爲支持長期戰爭之基地，換言之，即國軍將於黃河以北採取守勢，於黃河間則發動攻勢，同時以長江以南之華南爲基地。

4. To give top priority to the task of annihilating Communist manpower in any battle, big or small, displacing the previous main objective of occupying cities.

（四）爲使剿匪軍事，成爲第一重要工作，故今後無論於任何戰役中，亦無論其大戰役，抑或小戰役，人力均將代替過去以據守城市爲目的之戰略。

5. To wage political war in townlets and villages side by side with military campaigns.

（五）與軍事同時，並向各小鎮與鄉村發動政治戰。

楚溪春談戰局
謂東北共匪近期無力發動新攻勢
國軍明春發動攻勢
NORTH CHINA FIGHTING

Shanghai, Dec. 18 (Reuter)—The battle for Lanfeng, 15 miles east of Kaifeng, capital of Honan, is reported to have reached a high pitch of ferocity as the Communists continue to storm the city walls for the third successive day. Though the Government forces claim to have repulsed all attacks, they admit having suffered heavy casualties, according to Chinese reports. Fierce fighting still continues.

路透社上海十二月十八日電：據稱豫省府開封東十五英里處蘭封城戰事，由於共匪連續一日砲轟該城城垣，故已達極烈高潮，據中國消息稱，國軍雖擊言已擊退共匪侵來進犯，但同時亦承認曾遭受重大損失，目前該處戰事，仍在激烈進行中。

While Communist attacks were spreading in Manchuria, General Chu Chi-chun, Garrison Commander of Mukden, told Pressmen in Peiping that the Communist in the Northeast, "battered and thinned down from previous encounters with the Government, are in no position to launch another offensive in the immediate future."

東北目前雖遭火彌漫，但瀋陽衛戍司令楚溪春於北平語記者稱：「東北共匪由於國軍以前數次攻勢之打擊，力量漸形薄弱，故最近將來，決無力量發動新攻勢。」

General Chu, who has just been appointed Governor of Hopei province, revealed that the Government authorities in Manchuria were now busily engaged in training local militia in order to bring about closer military-civilian co-ordination in the common task of suppressing the rebellion.

楚氏甫被任命爲河北省主席，渠宣稱東北國軍負責當局，迫正忙於從事地方民兵之訓練，以便於剿匪共同工作上促成軍民合作。

He said that the Nationalists will take the offensive in Manchuria in spring.

渠稱，國軍春間將首先發動攻勢

四外長會議破裂
英外長貝文向國會提出報告
Bevin To Report Conference Failure To Parliament

London, Dec. 17. (Reuter)—Mr. Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, will tell Parliament tomorrow the broad implications for Germany and the Western occupying Powers of the sudden collapse of the Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting. Before he makes his important speech, likely to provide an indication of future moves by the Western Powers to reach a practical settlement on Germany, Mr. Bevin will outline his views to the Cabinet.

路透社倫敦十二月十七日電：英外長貝文將於明日在議會中報告外長會議突然破裂後，有關德國及西部二佔領國之一般問題，在發表其重要演講前，貝文將對英內閣略述其觀點，貝文之演講可能指出西方三國對於解決德國問題，在將來所採取之行動。

He is expected also to have talks with the United States Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall, and the French Foreign Minister, M Georges Bidault, before they leave for their own capitals.

貝文並可能在美國務卿馬歇爾，法外長皮杜爾各自返回其本國首都以前，與該兩氏會談。

In a statement circulated to the French, Russian and United States delegations to the conference last night, Mr. Bevin confirmed his declaration at the close of the session that Britain could not agree to Russia' demand for reparations out of current German production, and declared that until the Soviet Union backed down on this demand there could be no unity.

貝文在昨晚大會閉幕時，分送法，蘇，美，三國代表團之聲明中，堅稱英國不能同意蘇聯之要求，將賠償品超出現有之德國出產品範圍以外，並宣稱除非蘇聯撤消此種要求，無團結之可言。

Although M. Bidault, at a Press conference earlier, held out hopes of continued Big Four co-operation and pointed out that the Council of Foreign Ministers "exists for always," diplomatic observers were already prophesying the next steps towards achieving co-ordination of French, American and British policy on Germany.

法外長皮杜爾雖早先在一新聞記者席上，表示希望四强繼續合作，並指出外長會議時常存在，但外交觀察家已預言以後之步驟當趨向於法美英三國對德採取共同之政策

Informed observers suggested that the expected announcement of the Anglo-American agreement on bi-zonal finance negotiated in Washington might be followed by negotiations for a merger between the combined Anglo-American zones and the French zone.

觀測家權威方面認爲，可能在華盛頓所談判關於英美佔領區之經濟協定宣言後，英美佔領區及法佔領區，將舉行比較更混合之談判。

The British Foreign Office categorically rejected all reports of arrangements for a three-Power conference next month in Washington and the possibility of a "three Power security pact," but M. Bidault has admitted that he is ready to consider a merger if conditions offered are advantageous to the French point of view.

英外交部堅決否認外傳下月準備在華盛頓舉行三强會議，並可能訂立一「三强安全條約」，但法外長皮杜爾已承認渠準備研討一比較混合之協定，如各種條件對於法國觀點有利時。

九國共產黨公約
THE 9-POWER COMMUNIST PACT

by Alexander Kendrick
（莫斯科無線電訊） (W)

Alexander Kendrick is the Moscow correspondent of the Chicago Sun. He is a frequent contributor to the New Republic.

凱德瑞克係芝加哥太陽報駐莫斯科訪員亦常爲新共和雜誌撰文

Moscow (by wireless). - At first reading, the declaration or manifesto issued by the combined Communist Parties of nine European nations takes one back to 1935. Just as the seventh congress of the Comintern declared—meeting in Moscow in July of that year—so did the Communist leaders of seven Eastern and two Western European nations—meeting in Poland in September of this year—declare that the world has now been divided into two hostile camps. In 1935 the result was the "United front against war and fascism." Today the object is a "united front against war and imperialism."

乍讀之下，歐洲九國共產黨聯合發表的宣言，使人回想到一九三五年的情形。和共產國際第七屆大會……一九三五年七月在莫斯科舉行……宣言一樣，東歐七國和西歐二國的共產領袖……本年九月在波蘭開會……亦宣稱世界現已分成兩個敵對陣營。「九三五年會議之結果便是「反戰爭反法西斯聯合陣線」的建立。如今，其目的則爲「反戰爭反帝國主義的聯合陣線。」

But there the resemblance pretty well ends, reflecting the changed situation brought about by the war that the 1935 united front couldn't prevent. It's not just war and imperialism in general and impersonal terms that will be combated by the new international organization, but specifically US imperialism, US therats of war, US "warmongers" and the Truman-Marshall Plan.

但是這種類似情況沿伏終了，而反映出一九三五年聯合陣線未能防止的戰爭所引起的變化情勢。現在這個國際新組織不僅要反抗一般及不指及人的意義下的戰爭和帝國主義，而且特別要抗衡美帝國主義，美國的戰爭威脅，美國的「戰爭販子」，以及杜魯門馬歇爾計劃。

This time, Moreover, the social-democratic leaders — or the Right Socialists, as they are called here — of France, Germany, Austria and Italy, and the Labor Party leaders of England are excluded from any further consideration as "traitors to the working class." The Communist declaration puts Attlee, Bevin, Ramadier, Blum, Schumacher, Renner and Saragat in this category by name.

而且，還永法國，德國，奧地利，意大利等國的社會民主黨和英國工黨的領袖（這兒他們通被稱做右翼社會主義者）因爲是「工人階級的叛徒」，已不再對他們幻想些人加以任何考慮。共產黨宣言便將阿特里，貝文，賴馬迪，勃魯姆，徐爾西，瑞倪，及薩拉加等人指名歸於這個範疇之內。

The final and most important difference between 1935 and 1947 is that this time it's not merely nine Communist Parties talking, even though their combined membership may be 16 million. In addition to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which holds a unique place, six of these Communist Parties — in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria—are the dominant and most influential elements in the present government coalitions in these countries. Their political programs, their industrial and agrarian reforms and economic plans are the policies of those governments. The two other Communist Parties represented, the French and Italian, are at present not in the ruling government coalitions in those countries, though they could and very well may be the day after tomorrow. In any case, they are extremely powerful in the labor movement.

一九三五和一九四七年之間比較起來，最後的也是最重要的區別乃是此次不僅是九國共產黨的會商，雖然共黨員總數可達一千六百萬人。除了具有舉世無雙地位的蘇聯共產黨以外，在波蘭，捷克，南斯拉夫，羅馬尼亞，匈牙利，保加利亞等國聯合政府以內，還有舉足輕重和最影響勢力的份子。他們的政治綱領，工業改革方案，和經濟計劃便是這些國家政府的政策。代表法蘭西國的共產黨現在雖未參加該二國的聯合政府，但是他們很可能於翌日起到參加政府的目的，無論如何，他們現在於勞工運動方面具有絕對的勢力。

Even with the Communist Party of Germany excluded, and even though the present arrangement is purely European and doesn't include the Communist Parties of Asia and the Americas, the coalition which had been formed is obviously the strongest entity of its kind even seen. The nine-party declaration was drawn up primarily for party members and stresses the necessity for Communist leadership in the union of "all democratic and anti-imperialist forces of Europe. "What this means from a broader perspective was clearly set fortb on September 28 by Marshal Tito, addressing the Second People's Front Congress of Yugoslavia in Belgrade.

雖然德國共產黨沒有參加，雖然現時的部署純是偏於歐洲方面，而未包括美亞兩洲的共產黨在內，但是這個聯合體顯然是同所僅見的各種類似組織中最堅強的一個東西。九國共產黨宣言主要是對共產黨員而發表的，并强調共產黨必需領導聯合「歐洲所有民主的和反帝國主義的力量。」共廣泛深遠的意義，狄托元帥於九月廿八日在柏爾格拉德南斯拉夫第二屆人民陣線大會的致詞中已經說得很清楚。

He called for "national fronts" in all other countries, associated on an international basis, to be linked together by their Communist Party nuclei.

組織之下是大多數人民的聯合，具有一個單獨的目的。

Even if they should win majorities at the polls, the Communists would not seek to rule in the parliamentary sense of the word. A new type of coalition would instead eventually erase party boundary lines and therefore eliminate the need for opposition, in what would amount to a withering away of some of the political aspects of the state. Tito suggested that a unified economic program—a state plan—was one of the best means of attaining such political integration.

即使他們在選舉中可以獲得大多數的票，但是共產黨員決不會在國會這字的意義下去竟取統治國家的勝法。一種新聯合型態必代之而起，事實上消除去黨的界線，所以反對黨派的必需性亦被取消，因是勢必導於國家的若干政治局勢趨於消滅。狄托主張聯合的經濟計劃……一種國家計劃……是達到這種政治體的最好的一個方法。

It is one of the ironies of the present anti-Communist crusade that, as always happens, it has merely strengthened the forces it seeks to destroy.

這是目前反共十字軍的諷刺之一，即如同時常發生的情形一樣，反共十字軍僅僅强化了他要摧毀的勢力。

What was intended, Tito said, was what had already been achieved in some countries—a gradual conversion into a single all-national political organization in which is united the great majority of the people, with a single aim.

他要求在所有其他各國在國際基礎上集合起來成立「民族陣線」，而以共產黨爲核心把他們合在一起。狄托說，其目的係在若干國家已經完成的事業……即逐漸轉變到一個單純的全國的政治組織，在這個

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生財有道
There's Money in It----
第一集
FIRST COLLECTION

（H）譯

Several years ago, radio engineer L. W. Larson of Coral Gables, Florida, looking for a novel advertising scheme for his radio-repair shop, hit upon the idea of giving away street maps of the city. Checking up, he found that no maps of Coral Gables had been made since 1928, yet the need for an accurate, up-to-date map was great, for Coral Gables is a popular resort city.

Larson got busy and came up with a map showing all points of interest, even indicating where mailboxes, traffic lights, bridle paths and golf courses were located.

Other merchants, hearing of the project, bought advertising space on the cover and around the borders of the map. And when the maps were published, demand was so great that Larson began printing extra editions (minus the advertising) to sell for ten cents each.

Today, Larson's map-making "side line" brings in almost as much income as his radio-repair shop. When his sons, now in high school, are of college age, Larson plans to turn the maps over to them. As businessmen in their own right, they will be able to put themselves through school.

（三） 加爾遜的「本市地圖！

若干年以前，佛羅里達州加羅爾，格伯爾地方的無線電機械師拉爾遜，想給他的修理無線電商店發明一種新奇的廣告計劃，一陳心血來潮，他竟想起了一個辦法，那辦法就是散發那個城的本市地圖，於是他到處去找，結果他發見自一九二八年以來，就沒有新出版的加羅爾格伯爾地圖了。可是人們對正確的和新的加羅爾伯爾格地圖的需要却極大，因爲加羅爾格伯爾是一個人口會萃的城市。

拉爾遜於是忙了起來，最後他終於做好了一種地圖，這種地圖告訴人們所有需要知道的地點都在那裡，甚至連郵櫃，路燈，馬道和高爾夫球場在什麼地方都指明了。

聽到他這個計劃的別的商人們，便在他的地圖封面和周圍空地，購買廣告地位，刊登廣告，而當地圖出版以後，要買地圖的人，竟那末多，以致拉爾遜竟不得不印特刊，（減去廣告）按照一角錢一本去賣。

在現在，拉爾遜賣本市地圖的收入，幾乎有無線電修理店收入那末多，當他的兒子們，（現在都在高等學校，長到入大學的年齡時，拉爾遜便計劃把這種地圖交給他們，他們會完成他們自己的學業的。

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加拿大發現新生活方式
Canada Finding New Way of Life

（續）

譯自路透電稿 (H)

In her attempt to enter United States markets, Canada has the benefit of lower American tariffs gained at Geneva, even though Canada herself has temporarily withdrawn many of the advantages which she gave to other countries.

加拿大在企圖進入美國市場這一點上，有着在日內瓦關稅會議裏得到的低稅優惠特遇，不過加拿大自身，却把他給予別的國家的便利優待暫時都撤了回去了。

Canada's intention, however, is far from committing herself to dependence on trade within North America. It is to put trade in North America on much the same basis as that with the rest of the world, while at the same time cooperating in the full development of this continent's resources.

雖然如此，加拿大的目的，却還非走向限制其自身於北美市場以內的意思，她的目的是在和世界別的國家一樣的基礎上在北美進行貿易，同時又在美洲大陸的資源方面，實行充分的合作。

Under the Geneva agreements, tariffs were lowered within 17 countries, and it is this action which, it is hoped, will help to start the wheels of general world trade once the war-shattered countries are back in production.

根據日內瓦協定，關稅在十七個國家裡面實行減低，一般希望，這一個行動，在遭受戰爭破壞的國家一恢復生產的時候，便會對世界整個貿易的運轉有帮助。

The government's recent action in placing quotas in many American products and barring the entry of others has had an immediate effect on the way of life of the average Canadian.

加拿大政府最近所採取的步驟，是對許多美國的出品的輸入加以數量上的限制，同時對一般加拿大人生活有直接影響的別的貨物的輸入加拿大，則實行禁止。

Fruit and fruit juices, previously plentiful and fairly cheap, have begun to disappear from Canadian tables. Manufactured products such as electric toasters, washing machines and radios, many of which were made in the United States, immediately became scarce, and prices rose.

果類和果汁，在先前是很豐富而且相當廉的，現在亦已經開始從加拿大人的食桌上消失不見了，工業製造品像電烤麵包，洗滌機和無線電機（許多都是在美國製造的）等等，馬上便稀少起來，而且價格亦漲了。

American cars were barred and excise taxes on Canadian cars which use many American parts went up as much as 75 percent on the more expensive models, spelling the end of dreams of a new car for thousands of Canadians.

美國造的車輛禁止輸入，加拿大本國的車輛亦都要課稅，因爲還些車上的許多部份零件都是美國來的，對比較奢侈貴錢的車而，所課的稅高達百分之七十五，這表示成千成萬加拿大人想有一輛新車的夢想，不得不暫時收拾起來了。

（THE END 完）

杜魯門致國會咨文
促請緊急援歐，平抑物價
TRUMAN MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

美國新聞處稿 （續）

This does not mean that price ceilings should be imposed on all items within the classes I have mentioned. For example, price ceilings would not be necessary for staple food and clothing items not in short supply or for any delicacies or luxuries. The same principle of selective treatment would apply to industrial items. This selective treatment of a relatively few danger spots is very different from over-all wartime price controls.

這並不是說最高限價必需加諸上述各種物資中的一切項目之上，舉例說，重要食物及衣着項目中之並不缺乏供應，以及任何精製及奢侈品就不需要予以最高限價，同樣的選擇性的處理也將應用於工業項目上，這種對少數比較有危險性方面的選擇性處理，是和戰時全部物價管制大不相同的。

Even should the shortages of a few commodities at the consumer level remain serious for a time, I believe that the fair distribution of such commodities can be largely accomplished with consumer rationing. But no one can foretell exactly how serious some shortages may become next year. With serious shortages, a free market works cruel hardships on countless families and puts an unbearable pressure on prices. I therefore recommend that authority be granted, as a preparedness measure to ration basic cost-of-living items on a highly selective basis.

即使有一些消耗性商品的缺乏情形，一時處於緊重的情況之下，我相信這一些商品的公平分配，還是可以藉消費者定量分配的方法而大都完成。可是沒有一個人可以準先準確的預告，有一些物資的缺乏情形，到明年會變得如何的嚴重，當有嚴重缺乏的時候，自由市場將使無數的家庭還要受可怕的困難，並且使物價還受難以承担的壓力，因此，我建議上述的權力必需授予，以作爲一種準備的步驟，在高度選擇的基礎上，對基本生活必需品實施配給制度。

Adequate protection from high prices and unfair distribution can be assured only by establishing authority for price ceilings and rationing in fields of critical importance. It takes several months to set up an organization and make the administrative arrangements necessary to put price control and rationing into effect. Thus, the only prudent course is to establish the authority at this time so the necessary preparations can be started. If we fail to prepare and disaster results from our unpreparedness, we will have gambled with our national safety — and lost.

避免高物價和不公平的分配，只有建立限價和重要物品的配給機關，才能獲得保證，建立機關使物價統制及物資配給的行政才能够生效，需要好幾個月的時間，因此，唯一的明智方法就是在現在建立權力機關，以便必要的準備，可以開始進行，假定我們不能準備並因淺有準備而遭受災難，我們就是以我們國家的安全作賭博，而結果並將失敗。

If the Government imposes price ceilings covering a specific area of production, it should in all fairness have the authority, in that same area, to prevent wage increases which will make it impossible to maintain the price ceilings. This authority should be granted, although I believe that there would be few occasions for its use.

假定政府在某一個特定的地區實施最高限價，那麼必須很公平地在同一地區防止工資增加，因爲工資增加將使最高限價無法維持，這種權力也是應該賦予的，雖然我相信他的應用機會很少。

（To Be Continued 未完）

蘇聯如何刼奪我政府
How The Russians Stole My Government

（續）

By Ferenc Nagy Ex-Premier of Hungary 著
Translated by Sam. Chou 譯自星期六晚報

In May 1939 I was one of 14 Smallholders elected to Parliament. Three months later World War II began. Hungary wanted only to stay out. But by 1941 Germany was getting a stronghold on our land, and we were forced into Hitler's war.

一九三九年五月我被選爲參加國會的十四名小地主當會員之一，三個月之後，第二次世界大戰發生，匈牙利原不願加入戰爭，但在一九四一年德國在我們身上伸出了它的鐵掌，在那時我們就被迫參加了希特勒戰線。

Although my anti-Nazi sentiments were well known, my membership in Parliament protected me from arrest until March of 1944, when the German armies occupied Hungary and began seizing all democratic leaders who could not flee. I went into hiding On April 12, 1944, I heard that the Nazis had found my family in Bisse, and would imprison them unless I surrendered myself. I walked into Gestapo headquarters in P'ecs and gave myself up. My guilt was so well known that I was flung into a cell without even being questioned.

雖說當時我反納粹的情緒非常著名，但由於我是國會中的會員，這層掩護便一直沒有被逮捕起來，到一九四四年三月德軍佔領匈牙利之後開始搜索民主領袖，拘捕那些不能逃避者時我才暴露起來，一九四四年四月十二號我聽說納粹發覺了我的家庭在貝西，除非我投降他們，否則要把我的家庭下獄，我便走到貝克地方德軍特務機關總部自首，我的罪狀是那麼昭著便立即把我擲到小黑屋裏去，連訊問亦不訊問一聲。

In October of that year the Germans installed a full-fed Hungarian Nazi regime. In the last minute confusion of this Putsch, the overthrown Minister of Justice signed an order releasing imprisoned members of Parliament. Before it could be countermanded, friends whisked me from jail and into hiding, which lasted until the Russians captured Budapest.

同年十月德國建起了純納粹制的匈牙利政體，在這個政變混亂的最後一分鐘，將被推翻的法部總長簽發一道命令釋放在獄國會會員，在此成命尚未收回之前，朋友們急速地自獄中將我救出，躲居起來一直到蘇軍佔領布達斯特才算自由。

In January 1945, Zoltan Tildy and I re-established the headquarters of the Smallholders' Party in the wreckage of Budapest's Scottish Mission. There was no news, no postal service, telephone or telegraph. In a few days Bela Kovacs suddenly appeared with an automobile. He told me the Russians had set up a provisional Hungarian government at Debreecen, 150 miles away. It was composed of members of various parties—Kovacs was himself Assistant Secretary of the Interior—but a strange group of Russian-speaking Hungarians, who seemed to have blueprinted plans for everything, was runing the show from behind the scenes. He said that I had better come with him to Debreegen.

一九四五年元月賽爾頓台地及我在破碎的佈達斯蘇格蘭教會中又建起小農黨總部來，那裡並無新聞，郵務，電話或電信之設備，不數日貝拉可瓦克忽然坐起汽車了，他告訴我我國在一五〇哩之外的底貝新建立了匈牙利臨時政府，由各黨各派組成……可瓦克他自己任內政部助理國務卿……但是奇怪的是一些能講俄語的匈牙利人，他們諸事胸有成竹，却在幕後出演此劇，他告訴我頂好我同他一齊到底貝新去

（To Be Continued 未完）

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